NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum*.—$1 *in Advance*.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1813. [VOL. LI.—NO. 2653.]

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE !!!

Washington Monument Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		40,000
1 do	of	30,000
1 do	of	20,000
2 do	of	10,000
5 do	of	5,000
15 do	of	1,000
30 do	of	500

Besides several of 100, 50, &c. &c. &c.

The Managers embrace this opportunity to offer their acknowledgements to the public for the great encouragement given to the First Class of this Lottery, which enabled them to bring it so successfully to a speedy close; a very considerable part of the sum necessary to be raised to erect a suitable Monument to our beloved Hero, Patriot and Father, has been thereby realized. The Managers feel confident that their fellow-citizens who revere his memory, will continue to give their aid until this great object of National gratitude and Justice is completed; they only beg leave to assure a generous and patriotic people, that no effort shall be wanting on their part to complete the drawing of the Second Class, now proposed, with the greatest accuracy and despatch.

Present price of Tickets $11—but will soon rise. ☞ *Orders for Tickets attended to at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY.*

October 2, 1813.

25,000 dlls.

On Tuesday last,

Commenced drawing in New-York, the UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, in which among many others, are the following Prizes:—

1	do	20,000
1	do	10,000

☞ Price of whole Tickets, $9.

☞ *Orders for Tickets attended to at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY.*

☞ *The List of Prizes in Plymouth Beach Lottery, Class 2d, is received, and may be seen gratis.—Prizes in this Lottery received for Tickets in the Union College or Washington Monument Lottery.*

Oct. 9, 1813.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

27 Hhds. Antigua RUM, high 2d & 3d proof, pure as imported.
30 bbls. Muscovado Sugar
15,000 wt. best retailing Coffee
25 casks Nails.
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes
250 boxes mould and dipt candles
6 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
300 bbls. pickled Herring
10 bags soft shell'd Almonds
20 Logs Mahogany
10 boxes sperm Candles.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
20 large Hhds. Lime.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
3 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS.

Newport, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JOHN HAGADORN, late of South Kingstown, deceased, give notice, that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims; that we will receive the same with the vouchers, at our dwellings, at any time during said limitation, and that we will attend at the House of Mr. Joseph Reynolds, in said South Kingstown, on the first Saturday of Jan. Feb. and March next, for the purpose of examining disputed claims.

SILAS BROWN, } *Com'rs*
WILKINS UPDIKE, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS R. WELLS, *Exec'r.* } *Exec'rs*

South-Kingstown, Sept. 13, 1813.

Brilliant Scheme !!

Plymouth Beach LOTTERY,

3d CLASS.

☞ Look at the following:—

1 Prize of		$20,000
1	do	6000
1	do	2000
9	do	1000
10	do	500
100	do	100
120	do	50
300	do	20
4830	do	12

Without deduction and not 2 blanks to a Prize ! !

Price of Tickets $10—Halves 5 12—Quarters 2 37—and Eighths 1 37.

Stationary Prizes.

The first 1500 blanks will be entitled to 12 dolls. each—and the first drawn numbers on the following days, will be entitled to the Prizes affixed to them respectively.

1st day	2000	18th day	1000
5th day	500	19th day	500
6th day	1000	20th day	1000
7th day	500	21st day	500
14th day	1000	22d day	1000
15th day	500	23d day	500
16th day	20000	24th day	1000
17th day	500		

It will be seen by the above scheme that the first drawn number of every day's drawing, except the 2d and 3d, is entitled to a capital prize, subject to no deduction!

Orders for Tickets and parts in the above Grand Lottery, will receive immediate attention at the Truly Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office of J. C. SHAW, so famous for selling High Prizes.

Managers List of 2d class Plymouth Beach Lottery received and Tickets examined gratis.

Prize Tickets in all the Lotteries taken as cash.

☞ A few warranted undrawn *Union College Tickets* may be obtained as above, 25,000 dolls. Highest Prize—if applied for immediately.

Newport, Oct. 22.

THREE or 4000 Bushels of BARLEY is wanted, for which Cash will be given.—Enquire of

JOHN WOOD.

Newport, Oct. 22.

LOST,

ON the 19th inst. in Providence River, by the upsetting of a Boat, a Pipe of American GIN, containing about 86 gallons.—Any person finding the same, and will give information to Mr. *Wm Card*, Newport, or to the subscriber in New-Bedford, shall be generously rewarded.

JONATHAN CARD.

New-Bedford, Oct 21.

A HORSE, light Waggon, and Harness, for sale by

W. CHANNING.

Newport, Oct. 15.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons, that the subscriber claims, and has legally asserted his claim, as the first finder and lawful possessor and owner of the Spanish brig and cargo, wrecked on the 24th Dec. 1810, near Brenton's Reef. SAMUEL YOUNG.

Newport, Oct. 22.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-proof STORE, No. 2, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.

He will receive Goods for Storage, on the most reasonable terms.

DANIEL SHELDON.

Newport, Oct. 8.

BUTTER & PORK.

100 Firkins BUTTER, first sort, Philadelphia Inspection.
40 Barrels Prime Pork.
10 do. Mess Beef.

For sale, by

J. H. WHEELWRIGHT, & SAMUEL LOPEZ

No. 51, Thames-street.

Newport, Oct. 8.

Quarterly Review.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and ready for delivery to Subscribers,

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 15.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers.

October 2, 1813.

George Engs,

IS enabled by a recent supply, to offer for sale a very handsome Assortment of *Ironmongery, Hardware & Cutlery*, at the late stand of WILLIAM ENGS & SON, No. 170, Thames-street.

Newport, Oct. 14.

Hides—Coffee.

982 Hides—50 bags Coffee, entitled to debenture.
16 Pipes Gin.
5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
100 bbls. Pilot Bread.
500 wt. Cassia.

For sale by

RICHMOND & ROGERS.

Newport, Oct. 15.

OLD COPPER.

CASH, and a generous price will be given for 2000 wt. of old Copper and Brass, delivered in large or small quantities, by

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Oct. 14.

DOMESTIC ROVING AND SPINNING MACHINE.

THE subscribers have purchased the patent right of building, vending, and uting the above Machine, in the counties of Newport and Bristol, R. I.—Its most important advantages and usefulness may be stated in a few words:—

First.—It possesses the principle of roping and spinning the Merino and other wool on the same machine, with great exactness, and remarkable facility.

Second.—It will spin the common wool directly from the roll without roping, sufficiently fine for common broadcloths.

Third.—It will spin cotton, when roped or properly carded, as fine and even as on the common wheel; with equally increased advantage.

Fourth.—It is very convenient for doubling and twisting threads, cotton or yarn, of any description, with astonishing expedition.

Fifth.—Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with immense profit.

Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over the common wheel, of from 20 to 30 dollars, in the manufacture of every hundred yards of cloth.

Seventh.—It supercedes the great expence of the two English machines, as it performs the same operations of the Billy and Jenny.

Let these facts be duly considered, by candid and liberal minds, together with the vast saving of time, labour, trouble, and the expense of board and wages, when one person will perform the service of five or six, in the usual method of spinning, and but few will hesitate in procuring the *Domestic Rover* and *Spinner*.——It will also give a powerful spring to enterprize, and stimulate the female part of the community, to vie with each other in habits of industry, as with 20 or 30 spindles an active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

It may be observed, that one of the above machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every Farmer encourage the growth of Sheep, and promote American Manufactures.—Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little *Factory*; and in this way, our country will become *truly independent*.——If individuals are not able, le neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expense will be trifling.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for their own satisfaction; and those who may wish to purchase machines, for the ensuing season, are requested to make early application.

Satisfactory certificates may be seen, and every information given, by application to the subscribers.

Good and warranted machines, of any number of spindles required, will be furnished on short notice, and instructions given in spinning, on reasonable terms, by applying to

STEPHEN B. CORNELL, of Portsmouth, or

PAUL BAILEY of Newport.

Newport, Oct 14, 1813.

N. B. If any Gentlemen, in the counties of Providence, Washington, or Kent, in the State of Rhode Island, or the county of Bristol Massachusetts wish to purchase the DOMESTIC ROVING and SPINNING MACHINE may obtain the same, by applying to the subscribers, who is appointed Agent for O. FARNSWORTH and N. LYON, to build, set up erect and vend the same, in the above mentioned counties; and who can furnish Machines, of any number of Spindles, at the shortest notice.—Likewise, instructions given for Spinning, on reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Woollen Machinery, can be obtained at short notice, by applying to

PAUL BAILEY.

Newport, (R. I.) Oct. 22, 1813.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

Extract of a Letter from a Naval officer now at Erie, to his Friend in this City, dated 7th Oct. 1813.

"HAD I been able, I should before now have sent you some particulars of the action of the memorable 10th of September. As we have not many letter writers in our squadron, the public will have to put up with the Commodore's "round unvarnished tale," which however is very well told. All the fault I find with it is, that he himself is too much in the back ground.

In no action fought this war has the conduct of the commanding officer been so conspicuous or so evidently decisive of the fate of the battle, as in this. When he discovered that nothing further could be done in the Lawrence, he wisely removed to the Niagara, and by one of the boldest and most judicious manœuvers ever practised decided the contest at once. Had the Niagara shared the fate of the Lawrence, it was his intention to have removed to the next best vessel, and so on as long as one of his squadron continued to float. The enemy saw him put off, and acknowledge that they fired a broadside at him. With his usual gallantry he went off standing up in the stern of the boat; but the crew insisted on his setting down. The enemy speak with admiration of the manner in which the Lawrence bore down upon them. She continued her course so long and so obstinately, that they thought we were going to board them. They had a great advantage in having long guns. Many of our men were killed on the birth deck and in the steerage, after they were taken below, to be dressed—midshipman Laub was of this number. One shot went through the light room, and knocked the snuff of the candle into the magazine—the gunner happened to see it immediately and extinguished it with his hand: two shot passed through the magazine: two through the cabin: three or four came into the ward room—but I believe only one went quite through, and that passed a few inches over the surgeon's head as he sat in the cockpit. Our short guns lodged their shot in the bulwarks of the Detroit; where a number of them now remain. Her bulwarks however were vastly superior to ours, being of oak and very thick. Many of their *grape* shot came through ours. They acknowledge that they threw combustible matter on board of us, which set our sails and rigging on fire in several places. I am clearly of opinion that they were better manned than we were. They had a much greater number—they had veteran troops—their men were all well. We had as motley a crew as ever went into action, and our vessels looked like hospital ships.

During the whole of the action the most complete order prevailed on board the Lawrence—there was no noise, no bustle, no confusion—as fast as the men were wounded they were taken below and replaced by others—the dead remained where they fell until the action was over. Capt. Perry exhibited that cool collected, dignified bravery which those acquainted with him would have expected. His countenance all the time was just as composed as if he had been engaged in ordinary duty. As soon as the action was over he gave all his attention to the securing of the prisoners and to the wounded on both sides. Capt. Barclay declared to one of our officers, several days after the action, that Capt. Perry had done himself immortal honor by his humanity and attention to the wounded prisoners. The action was fought on Friday—we got into harbor next day. On Sunday all the officers on both sides, who fell, were buried on South Bass Island, at Put in Bay, with the honors of war.

I am sorry to inform you that midshipman Claxton died of his wound this morning.

There were two Indian chiefs on board the Detroit. The 2d lieut. informed me that as soon as the action became general they ran below."

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ON Wednesday, the week before last, *William Moore*, Porter-House Keeper, was put on his trial, and convicted of a libel, in being the vender and publisher of a newspaper printed in Philiadelphia, called *The Tickler*, but which paper has been circulated with no little industry in this city; and to ensure which, it abounds in personalities respecting many individuals living here. At the same time, a young man by the name of Smith was tried and convicted for receiving and distributing the paper, although it did not appear that he did it wittingly and maliciously, otherwise than in the presumption of law. No notice has been taken of this trial, until now, because it was thought improper to make any remarks upon it, until after sentence should have been passed, which took place on Saturday last, at which time the culprits being brought into court, his Honor the Mayor passed sentence upon them. A friend who was present has furnished us with the following, as being, to the best of his remembrance, the substance of what was said.

William Moore and *Peter Smith* stand indicted, the one as a publishr, and the other as agent of a paper, printed in Philadelphia, called the TICKLER.

It appears that this paper derives its principal support by slandering and abusing the private characters of individuals in society. The tendency of such a paper (or publication) is of the most dangerous nature, inasmuch as no man, however pure his character or correct his conduct, but may be the subject of its abusive attack. The peace and happiness of families is thus endangered—domestic felicity is interrupted—and that tender connection and mutual confidence which ought to exist between man and wife, is weakened or perhaps destroyed. Such has been the nature of the paragraphs with which the Tickler abounds, as evidently to aim the most fatal and poisonous blow at domestic happiness, *making virtue tremble and innocence subject to fear.*—Mr. Moore seems to have connected himself with this paper with *his eyes open*, aware that the current of public opinion was against its publication. He confessed to one of the witnesses that it was too severe and too scandalous; but at the very time that he made those hypocritical remarks, it appears that he occasionally furnished it with paragraphs; and also had a label on the front window shutter of his house, informing the passengers in the street that the Tickler was filed there or could be read there, thus inviting the scandalous and maligant mind to gratify its propensities by coming to his house.—In addition to this it also appears that he sold one of the papers, and it is very immaterial whether it was purchased with a view to this prosecution or not—Under all these circumstances Mr. Moore stands before the court in no ordinary plight, (with scarce any motive of palliation or justification,) adopting a mode of livelihood equal in moral turpitude to the highway robber or the assasin—For the tendency and intent of slanderous publications is to destroy the reputation of its victim, and thus render him odious in society. A man of a good character, although indigent, may pass through life with much comfort and happiness—but he who has lost his reputation enjoys but few pleasures and drags out a wearisome existence. The Revesend gentleman, who on this occasion has been the subject of slander is too far elevated by his reputation in society to feel any injury from such a feeble attack as this. *He* would have passed it over in silent contempt, and has had no hand in this prosecution.

His honor, the Mayor, after making a few other pertinent and eloquent remarks, observed that it had been intimated to the court from several sources entitled to consideration that Mr. Moore was a man in very indigent circumstances and in extreme ill-health—indeed a respectable physician had suggested that a long confinement might be attended with very serious consequences, perhaps with his death. The court from this representation had been disposed to be lenient in its punishment. But the court found itself delicately situated, while conscious of the necessity of disclosing its duty on this occasion; yet to inflict an exemplary punishment, it feared from the ill health of Mr. Moore, that it would be inexpedient to extend his confinement to a period which they believed his offence merited; on the other hand, from his poverty, a fine might operate as a perpetual imprisonment which the Court could not desire.

Mr. Moore had also informed the Court, that he pad a wife and children dependent on him for support. But he should have thought of this before—He should have recollected while writing or publishing those wicked and wanton attacks on the characters of individuals, that they too might have wives and children, whose peace and happiness he was poisoning, but for whose innocence or feeling he felt no pity, nor could his crocodile tears now

wash away the foul suspicions, which it may have caused to be engendered in the bosom of many an innocent family.

His honor then observed, that the Court, on maturely considering all the circumstances, and particularly Mr. Moore's ill state of health and concluded to make the punishment as lenient as possible. Mr. Moore was therefore sentenced to seven days imprisonment in Bridewell, and to pay all the costs of prosecution. The mayor concluded, by observing that he hoped Mr. Moore would duly appreciate the clemency which had been shewn him by the court on this occasion as it was merely to his ill state of health, that he must ascribe the leniency of the punishment which under other circumstances would have been extended to a much longer period.

As to Mr. Smith, who acted as the mere agent in distributing the paper, the court imposed a fine on him of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and the cost of prosecution.

LATEST

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship Erie, arrived at Boston from Plymouth, (Eng.)—London dates to Sept. 25th.

RIGHT OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

[BERNADOTTE'S.]

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

GOVERNMENT has just published the following Bulletin extracted from an official copy of the ELEVENTH BULLETIN of the Crown-Prince BERNADOTTE:—

VICTORY OF DENNEVITZ.

Juterboch. Sept 8, 1813.

THE Prince-Royal transferred his head-quarters to Rabenstien, on the 4th of this month.

While his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, with the Russian and Swedish corps under his command, was moving on the 4th instant, upon Rolla, in order to pass the Elbe there, and march upon Leipzic, intelligence arrived that the enemy's army, coming from Wittenberg, was pushing forward on Zahna, with a view, as it appeared, to stop his Royal Highness's further operations, by a movement against Berlin. The enemy had succeeded on the 5th inst. notwithstanding the heroic resistance opposed by the Prussian army, posted between Zahna, and Juterboch, in penetrating as far as Juterboch.

The Prince-Royal sat out, on the 6th of Sept. at three o'clock in the morning, from Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights of Lobessen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of Gen. Tauentzien, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from Gen. Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Jutterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before Gen. Tauentzien, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers. The Swedish army, who had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Juterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard under the order of Count Woronsow, and of the corps of Gen. Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenburg. The cannonade and musketry began immediately, between the Prussian troops and the enemy.—The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment, in order to form in the order of battle.——The Prussian army, at most 40,000 men strong, sustained in the meanwhile, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of 70,000 of the enemy, supported by 200 pieces of cannon.—The struggle was unequal, and murderous.—The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted, even for one moment; and, if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after.—Whilst this was passing, 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes, 10,000 horse of both nations, and an hundred and fifty pieces of artillery advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying.—Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced, in full speed, to support some points, whither the enemy principally directed his attacks.—Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest.——The fate of the battle, was instantly decided. The enemy's army beat a retreat; the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated with great precipitation upon the route of Dahme.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps *de armee*—those of Marshal Duke of Reggio, of Generals Bertrand and Regnier, and that of the Duke of Padau, and of from three to four thousand Polish troops, foot and horse; the whole under the command of the Marshal Prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Dennevitz, by the name of which it will be called, was already, yesterday morning, five thousand prisoners, three standards, from five and twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, and upwards of two hundred ammunition-waggons.—The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed, are strewed with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; six thousand of the former have already been collected.—Vigorously pursued, the enemy who appeared unwilling to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening, Gen. Wobeser, who had been ordered to proceed with 6000 men from Luckau upon Dahme, attacked in that town, where the Prince de la Moskwa, and the Dukes of Reggia and Padau had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made 2500 prisoners. Major Helwig, with five hundred horse, advanced upon Sweinitz and Heitzberg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon.

Gen. Orouck, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of one thousand prisoners, and taken several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more; and Gen. Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharp-shooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death.—We may estimate that the enemy has lost, up to this moment, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, more than fifty pieces of cannon, and four hundred ammunition-waggons. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, must have been immense; half of the escort of the Prince of Moska was killed; Marshal Duke de Reggio charged himself the infantry of the Count de Tauentzein.—The loss of Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between 4 and 5000 men in killed and wounded.—However, the results of the day ought to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

The corps vied with each other in courage and devotion.—The heroic example shewn on this occasion by the Prussian army, is calculated to exist forever in the annals of military fame, and to inspire all those who fight for the Independence of Germany.—The Russian and Swedish troops, who took part in the engagement, have valiantly seconded the efforts of their brethren in arms.

[*Generals* Bulow, Tauentzein, *and others, are here praised in the warmest manner.*]

A solemn *Te Deum* has this day been chaunted in every corps of the army, for the advantages which have been gained by the combined forces, since the commencement of hostilities.

Among the prisoners are a number of Saxons, who have requested permission to form themselves into a Saxon Legion, to fight in behalf of the independence of the sovereigns, and of the liberty of Germany.—The Prince-Royal has complied with their offer, persuaded that the devotion of these brave men will prove satisfactory to the Allied Powers.

[*The above Bulletin was inclosed in the following letter from Mr.* THORNTON, *the English Minister with* BERNADOTTE'S *army—dated*]

Juterboch, Sept. 8, 1813.

MY LORD,—ALMOST immediately after the despatch of my letters of yesterday's date from Bruck, I set off for this place, Baron de Wetterstedt having received a summons from the Prince-Royal of Sweden to proceed hither.

I arrived here this mornng, and have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the bulletin of the operations of the day before yesterday, which have been attended with the most important results, and which have conferred immortal honor on the Prussian army, against whom the whole force of the enemy was directed, and who sustained the unequal contest with unexampled bravery and firmness.

The accounts from the side of Mecklenburg confirm the retreat of Marshal Davoust from Schwerin, and his passage across the Elbe, in the direction of Magdeburgh As it is possible that this movement was combined with the attack of Marshal Ney, and was intended to act as a diversion against Berlin on the other side, Count de Walmaden has been directed to approach Magdeburgh on this side the Elbe, for the purpose of watching the movements from that fortress. The corps of Gen. Hirschfeld has the same destination against Wittenberg, and the main body of the Allied Army will take such a position as will counteract any operations on the side of Torgau. It is understood that Bonaparte has taken the command of the army acting against Gen. Blucher, the latter of whom has moved from Labau to Gorlitz; but it may be equally the intention of the former to act in conjunction with the corps at Torgau against this army, and it is necessary to be prepared for such an event.

It is understood that the head-quarters will be continued at this place to-morrow; but the troops have been moved forward, and six thousand Swedish troops have been placed under the orders of Gen. Bulow, in order to act with his corps.

I have the honr to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. THORNTON.

EXTRACT FROM THE

TWELFTH BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Head-Quarters, Juterbach, Sept. 10.

EVERY day brings fresh proof that the consequences of the battle of Dennevitz are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition waggons, three pair of colors, and one standard, were taken.

After that General Wobeser had put to flight the enemy's army at Dahme, it continued its retreat on Torgau. Our light troops did not desist from following him and taking prisoners, ammunition waggons and baggage. The enemy has broken down the bridges over the Ester, in the vicinity of Anaberg and Hertzberg. The cavalry indeed may cross the river, but the bridges must be repaired before the artillery can be got over it. Eight hundred prisoners were taken close to the *tete de pont* at Torgau, and some battalions, which found it impossible to reach Torgau, have turned towards Muhlberg, and taken their route towards Dresden.

The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl had in the night between the 2d and 3d of September left Schwerin with the whole of his army. Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Saxony.

Gen Vandamme's corps de armee was annihilated on the 30th of August, on the road from Toplitz to Peterswalde. This General, with five other Generals, and 15,000 men, were made prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery were taken. After these favorable affairs, the combined army again moved forward from Bohemia into Saxony, and on the 5th of September marched, by the way of Peterswalde and Altenberg, against Pirna and Dippoldeswalde Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut off his communications. During this time the Emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards and some other troops; the Prince of Moskwa was to cover his left flank, and after that he should have beaten the army under his Royal Highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Neisse. The occurrences of the 6th have spoiled this plan, the army of the Prince of Moskwa is dispersed—it has lost two-thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of 20,000 men. The Emperor Napoleon is retiring towards Dresden. The army of General Von Blucher follows him, and will in all probability cause him a severe loss.—The united army of the north of Germany is, therefore in communication by its left wing, with the army of Silesia.

Gen. Benningsen follows all these movements.

LEFT OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

From General STEWART *to Lord* CASTLEREAGH.

"*Toplitz, August* 31 1813

"MY LORD—THE brilliant and well contested action of the 29th instant, in which the Prussian Guards covered themselves with glory, has been followed up by a very general and decisive victory over that part of the enemy's army which had advanced from Konigstein and Pirna on the great chaussee leading from Peterswalde to Toplitz. It became of the utmost importance to make this attack, not only to give time for these columns of the army to fall back, which were still retiring upon the Attenberg and Dippoidswalde road, but at the same time to extricate the corps under Gen. Kleist, which had not disengaged itself from the mountains.

"The attack being determined upon, the following disposition of the troops destined for that purpose, was immediately made—6000 Russian Grenadiers, 2000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, under Gen. Miloradovitch, together with 12,000 Austrians, under Count Coloredo and Gen. Bianchi, commenced the action; the remainder of the troops called for this enterprize being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain.

"In the village of Kulm, situated at the bottom of a range of mountains, the enemy had collected a strong force;—such was its strength, and so ably had the enemy disposed of their force, for its defence, that it was judged most expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence, of which, the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced While those movements were executing, the corps of Gen. Kliest, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared in the enemy's rear, descending the road by which the enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner. The enemy's left were turned by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the Austrians under Count Coloredo, the cavalry charging repeatedly, while upon the other flank Gen. Miloradovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above forty pieces of artillery and sixty tumbrils, much baggage, and the whole equipage of Gen Vandamme fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by Gen. Kliest, nothing was left for the enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat.

"The route now became general, the enemy throwing down their arms in every direction, and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standards to seek shelter in the woods.

"The fruits of this victory are considerable. The General commanding, Vandamme, six other General Officers, of which are Generals Giot, Hachtox, Himberg, and Prince Reus; 60 pieces of artillery, and about 10,000 prisoners, with 6 standards.

"The whole of Gen. Vandamme's staff and many officers of rank are also among the prisoners.

"The enemy continue their retreat, closely pursued by the Cossacks and allied cavalry.

"I have now the pleasing task of calling your Lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honor and advantage of the allied army.

"It would appear that upon the 25th Marshal Macdonald had occupied a very strong position in the neighborhood of Jauer, in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery. He was, however, attacked by Gen. Blucher upon the morning of the 26th, and after a very sharp contest driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground fifty pieces of artillery, thirty-nine tumbrils and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners, exceeding 10,000 men.

"The contest was renewed with fresh vigor and with equal success on the part of General Blucher, the whole of the 27th and 28th, of which the result appears to be, that 30 pieces of cannon, and five thousand more prisoners have been taken during the two last days.

"According to the latest intelligence, General Blucher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.

"General Prince Reuss, taken prisoner, is dead of his wounds.

I have the honor to be, &c.

"CHARLES STEWART, *Lt. Gen.*"

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE London papers contain nine official despatches from Gen. STEWART, Lord CATHCART, Mr. THORNTON and Admiral MOORE, detailing the *Great Events* which have recently occurred in Germany. We are only allowed to give sketches of them.

No. I,—From Gen Stewart, dated Zehista, August 27th, announces the determination of the allied Austrian, Russian and Prussian army, which had assembled in Bohemia, to debouche into Saxony, to attack the French grand army in Saxony and Lusatia. This army is commanded by Prince Schwartzenberg, having Generals De Tolly, Wittgenstein, Millaradovitch and Kliest under him. While this army advanced, Gen. Blucher, with the corps of Generals D'Yorck' Lachen, and Langeron was to advance from Silesia on Lusatia, and threaten the French front. On the entrance o the allied grand army into Saxony, a smart combat was had with St. Cyr, and Bonnett, who were beaten and retreated towards D[illegible]n—The French grand army then [illegible]ed itself in its entrenched camp at Elebenstein, and round and in Dresden; where Bonaparte arrived from Silesia on the 23d August. On the 26th the allied army took positions round Dresden; and on that day two regiments of Westphalian (Jerome's) hussars deserted from the French and joined the allied army.—Gen. Blucher advanced in Silesia to the Bober, where he was attacked by Bonaparte in person, on the 21st August with upwards of 100,000 men, and, after the most gallant resistance, was obliged to retire, first behind the Katzbach, and then upon Jauer, on the 23d, with considerable loss.

No. II.—from Gen. Stewart is dated Attenburg, August 29th, and states, that on the 27th the allied army assaulted Dresden, in seven columns, three of them headed by Prince Augustus of Prussia, Count Collerdo, and Prince Maurice; that a tremendndous cannonade ensued; that the allies penetrated to the walls, but were unable to enter the city; when a sortie of 30,000 men, being made, a great conflict ensued, in which the cavalry (but not the infantry) were engaged; and at night the French returned. The day was uncommonly stormy. Gen. Moreau was this day mortally wounded, having both his thighs broken by a cannon ball, while in conversation with the Emperor of Russia. In the evening orders were given for the retreat of the allied army to Bohemia, which it did in distinct columns. The allied loss this day estimated at 7000;—the French loss larger. General Blucher advanced again into Silesia, on the 24th Aug. The Austrian General Newberg also advanced in the direction of Zittau.

No. III,—is also from Gen. Stewart, and dated at Toplitz, (in Bohemia) about 40 miles from Dresden, the 29th, and gives an accout of a brilliant action between a Russian corps under Count Ostermann, and a pursuing French corps under Generals Vandamee and Bertrand; in which the Russians rescued more than three times their number and captured two standards, made several hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded 6000; with the loss of 3000 killed and wounded;—among the latter were several General Officers.

No. IV,—is also from Gen. Stewart, dated Toplitz, Aug. 31, and announces the complete defeat and capture of Vandamme's corps, with that celebrated chief, and several Generals. This letter is given entire. ☞ *This General has passed Vienna for Russia.*

No. V,—is a letter from Ad. Moore, dated off Rostock, Sept. 2, and states that the Russian General Vegesak had beaten the French, and compelled them to evacuate Wismar; and that "in consequence of the victories of Bernadotte, Count Walmoden was able to resume operations against Marshal Davoust at Schwerin."

No. VI,—is from Mr. Thornton, the British Minister to Bernadotte's army, and is given at length in a preceding column.

No VII,—is Prince Bernadotte's Bulletin, dated Jutterboch, Sept. 8th, announcing his victory over Marshal Ney (who had left Silesia), Oudinot, Bertrand, Regnier, and the Duke of Padua. This able war paper is given at full length. It developes the great talents of the Crown Prince.

No. VIII.—is from Lord Cathcart, dated at Toplitz, Sept. 1 and states in an able manner the war events recounted in General Stewart's letters. He particularly mentions with regret the wound of General Moreau. The army reached Toplitz on the 30th, and then established their H. Q. His Lordship adds:—

"The defeat of the enemy by the Crown Prince of Sweden, and by General Blucher, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies." "The gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th near Toplitz, have had every consequence of decisive victory."

No. IX,—is also from Lord Cathcart, dated Sept. 1, announcing officially that General Blucher had informed his Prussian Majesty, that he attacked the French on the Bober, on the 29th August, defeated him, took Gen. Parow, and most of Marshal Macdonald's staff prisoners, with two eagles and 21 pieces of cannon; and that from the 26th to the 29th he had taken 15,000 prisoners, and nearly 100 pieces of cannon.—Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected in addition to the 60 taken on the 30th ult. near Culm, and several more ammunition-waggons.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

The Great Battle at Dresden.

Her Majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following News from the Army, to the 28th of August:—

On the 26th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the Emperor entered Dresden.—The grand Russian, Prussian and Austrian Army commanded by their sovereigns, was before it; it crowned the tops of all the hills which surrounded Dresden, at a distance of a short league, along the left bank. Marshal Saint-Cyr, with the 14th corps and the Garrison of Dresden occupied the entrenched camp, and lined with sharp shooters the palanka which surrounded the suburbs. Every thing was calm at noon; but, to an experienced eye, this calm was the harbinger of a storm; an attack appeared imminent. At 4 o'clock, afternoon, at a signal of three guns, six enemy columns, each one preceded by 50 pieces of cannon were formed, and a few moments afterwards descended into the plain; they directed their march towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the cannonade became terrible. The fire of a redoubt being extinguished, the besiegers had turned it, and were making efforts at the foot of the palanka of the suburbs, where a considerable number were killed.

It w[illegible] about 5 o'clock; a part of the reserves of the 14th corps were engaged. Some bombs fell into the city: the moment was urgent. The Emperor ordered the King of Naples [Murat] to repair with the corps of Cavalry of Gen. Latour Mabourg to the right flank of the enemy, and the Duke of Treviso [Mortier] to repair to the left flank.—The four divisions of the Young Guards commanded by the Generals Dumotier, Barrois, Decouz, and Roguet, defiled them, two through the gate of Pirna, and two through that of Plauen.

The Prince of Moskwa, [Ney] defiled at the head of the division Barrois. These divisions overthrew every thing before them; the firing was immediately removed from the centre to the circumference, and very soon was thrown back

upon the hills. The field of [illegible] remained covered with killed, [illegible] the ruins. General Dumoutier is wounded, as also Generals Boneldien, Tyndal and Combelle; the ordnance officer, Beranger, is mortally wounded; he was a promising young man. General Gros, of the guard, was the first to rush into the fosse of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were endeavouring already to cut the pallisadoes, he is wounded by the thrust of a bayonet.

Night came on dark and the firing ceased, the enemy having failed in their attack, and left more than 2000 prisoners upon the field of battle, which was covered with the wounded and dead.

On the 27th the weather was dreadful; rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had passed the night in mud and water. At 9 o,clock in the morning, we saw distinctly the enemy distending his left, and covering the hills which were separated from their centre by the valley of Plauen.

The King of Naples, [Murat] set out with the corps of the Duke of Belluno, [Victor] and the divisions of cuirassiers, and filed off towards the road of Freyberg to attack his left. He effected it with the greatest success. The 6th division which composed this wing was overthrown and scattered One half, with their standards and cannon, were taken prisoners, and among the number are several Generals. In the centre, a brisk cannonade drew the attention of the enemy and columns were shewn ready to attack it on the left.

The Duke of Treviso, [Mortier] with Gen. Nansouty, manœuvered in the plain, with his left on the river, and his right on the hills, Marshal Saint Cyr connected our left with the centre, which was formed with the corps of the Duke of Ragusa, [Marmont.] About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy resolved on a retreat; they had lost their great communication with Bohemia by their left and right.

The result of this action are from 25 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 standards and 60 pieces of cannon. It may be relied upon that the enemy in all have sustained a loss of Sixty Thousand men.

Our own loss amounts in wounded, killed, or taken, to 4000 men.

The cavalry has covered itself with glory.—The staff of the cavalry will make known the particulars, and those who have distinguished themselves.

The young guard have merited the eulogiums of the whole army. The old guard have had two battalions engaged, their other battalions were in the city, as a reserve disposable. The two battalions which were engaged overthrew every thing *a l'arme blanche*.

The city of Dresden has been agitated, and has run great dangers. The conduct of the inhabitants was such as to be expected from an allied people. The King of Saxony and his family have remained at Dresden, and given an example of confidence.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news of the Army, dated the 30th August:

On the 28th, 29th and 30th, we have pursused our successes. The Generals Custex, Doumers and D, Audenarde, of the corps of Gen. Latour-Maubourg, have taken more than 1000 caissons or ammunition waggons and collected a considerable number of prisoners. The villages are full of the wounded enemy; we count more than 10,000.

The enemy have lost, according to the reports of the prisoners, 8 Generals killek and wounded.

The Duke of Ragusa, [Marmont] has had several affairs of out posts which attest the interpidity of his troops.

Gen. Vandamme, commanding the first corps has defiled on the 25th through Kænigstein, and possessed himself on the 26th of the Camp of Pirna, of that town, and of Hohendorf. He intercepted the communication from Prague to Dresden The Duke of Wurtemberg, with 15,00 Russians, had been charged with observing this defile.

On the 28th, Gen. Vandamme attacked and beat him, took 2000 prisoners, 6 pieces of cannon, and drove the remainder to Bohemia. The Prince of Reuss, Gen. of Brigade, an officer of merit, has been killed.

On the 29th Gen. Vandamme took post on the heights of Bohemia. He scours the country with light troops and parties to acquire intelligence of the enemy, to harrass them and fall on their magazines.

The Prince of Eckmuhl [Davoust] was on the 24th at Schwerin. He had not yet had any affair of importance. The Danes had distinguished themselves in many small actions.

This beginning of the campaign is of the most brilliant, and causes us to entertain great hopes. The quality of our infantry is by far superiour to that of the enemy.

PARIS, SEPT. 4—Never, says a letter from Dresden, dated 30th August, was the genius of the Emperor displayed in a more admirable manner; never were its manœuvres more brilliant and better combined.—We pursue our successes; numerous standards, considerable convoys of prisoners, equipages and cannon, are the trophies of several days of glory and of combats.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1813.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE

The General Assembly of this State, convened at South-Kingstown, on Tuesday last.—JAMES B. MASON, Esq. was unanimously chosen Speaker, and THOMAS BURGESS, Esq. Clerk.—The time of the General Assembly has been principally occupied on business of a local nature.

On Tuesday, his Excellency the Governor, communicated the following MESSAGE:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with your Resolution of the last session, two pieces of cannon have been selected, from those belonging to the State in the county of Washington, which it is presumed will fully answer the purpose intended, with a small expence to prepare them.—The care of which, and getting them suitably mounted on travelling-carriages, was committed to Col. THOMAS NOYES, who will report to you the progress he has made.

With respect to the Powder purchased by the Quarter-Master-General for the State, of which complaints have been made, I presume the report of the Brigadier-Generals, whose duty it was made at the last session, to cause it to be inspected, will give you a correct statement of its quality, when you will be able to determine, whether an additional quantity shall be purchased or not.

I conceive it unnecessary, at this time, to go into detail on the subject of our resources, of our supplies of ordnance, arms, &c. as the General Assembly are possessed of the necessary information, and can determine what further steps ought to be taken by them, for the security of the State.

While we felicitate ourselves, that no invasion has yet been made upon this State, yet from the extent and accessibility of our shores, we shall always, during the war, remain exposed to the apprehension and danger of this calamity; and as there seems to be no well-grounded hope of a speedy termination of this destructive evil, it becomes our duty to prepare our minds for its continuance.—It is also our highest duty, to remember, with gratitude, that Divine goodness, which has hitherto protected us from many of the distresses and sufferings of War, and preserved to us the fruits of our labour, and the invaluable privileges, both civil and religious, which have been transmitted to us, from our ancestors.

In the contest in which we are unhappily engaged, in which the United States have already expended so much blood and treasure, and incurred a large accumulation of debt, burthensome to us and to our remote posterity; however we may lament the fatal policy by which this state of things has been produced, it is nevertheless our duty to submit, with patience, to the privations and distresses of the times; until, by the operation of our excellent institutions, a change may be effected in the measures of our present rulers; or such others appointed, in their places, as shall pursue a system better adapted to promote the true interests of this extensive *Nation*.

A government, like that of the United States, formed for the good of the people, is admirably fitted for the true purpose of defence against foreign invasion, or domestic Tyranny; but is illy calculated for offensive War, and schemes of Conquest.

The unprepared condition of the nation, at the commencement of this unhappy war, and the subsequent removal, by the enemy, of one of the principal causes of our hostility, ought to have operated powerfully, on the Administration, as reasons for suspending further proceedings, by an Armistice, and for commencing a sincere Negotiation for Peace;——but, from the prevalence of violent councils, and the effect, as I fear, of national animosity, carefully excited by crafty politicians, we are still exposed to the perils of this unnatural state of things, and to the evils of that desolating scourge, from which, by pursuing contrary maxims of policy, we had been for many years exempted.

If the United States would regain the proud eminence on which they lately stood, they must remember, "That it is Righteousness which exalts a Nation, and that Sin is a reproach to any People."—They must endeavour to conduct their foreign relations, not solely with reference to the views of a party, or to the prejudices or partialities with which foreign nations are viewed; but with a strict regard to truth, and fair dealing, and to the rights and prerogatives of other powers.

With a return of peace, we may hope for the return of the blessings by which it is generally accompanied:—Commerce extended to every shore:—Agriculture improved; and our moral and religious institutions and privileges, strengthened and increased.

In war, our Rights and the Constitution and Union of the United States, are ever in danger of violation; and not only are the people exposed to the loss of life and liberty, but a general laxity of morals and disregard of civil institutions threaten evils as lasting as they are extensive:—But, under the smiles of a gracious Providence, we may be permitted to hope, for a restoration of our national tranquillity; and that the people, remembering the toils, privations and sufferings, by which our liberties were secured, will adhere to those principles and maxims under which the country has formerly prospered; and putting their confidence in the wise and good, may be enabled to support their rights and privileges, and transmit them unimpaired to their posterity.

WILLIAM JONES.

South-Kingstown, October 26, 1813.

The following is an abstract of the returns made by the several Banks, in this State, on the third day of the Session, agreeably to law:—

Names of Banks.	Capitals of each Bank	Bills in circulation.	Specie.		Bills of other Banks		Deposits.		Deposited in other Banks.		Debts due the Banks.		Specie specially deposited in other Banks.	
Providence,	450,000	126,647	147,757	83	59,528		200,261	39	76,070	26	543,153	58	46,821	39
Rhode-Island,	100,000	39,011	4,829	12	7,534	31	60,200	25	55,539	93	86,666	54		
Exchange,	400,000	108,231	91,189	22	32,751		278,476	97	97,389	23	557,244	75		
Bristol,	120,000	44,302			41,294	52	47,643	53	8,673	42	145,741	3	22,743	91
Washington,	50,000	46,188	37,876	25	4,211		11,951	87	362		74,356	55		
Warren,	85,000	38,492	8,047	68	8,463		11,385	80	148	77	97,503	97	25,073	96
Smithfield,	60,000	37,949	19,085	58	194		4,223	1	100		83,876	78		
Newport,	120,000	57,330	7,115	94	91,459	55	88,019	95	39,029	33	194,028	56		
Roger Williams,	150,000	81,800	147,530	39	14,490		208,173		913	30	276,936	17		
R. I. Union,	200,000	78,957	22,924	30	12,036	10	38,639	32	48,571	67	205,510	37	41,000	
R. I. Central,	60,000	53,823	21,688	9	19,179	58	19,508	87			89,084	67		
Narragansett,	50,000	26,205	20,040	54	1,621		4,627	1			61,203	10		
Commercial,	50,000	28,587	12,757	34	12,581		10,149	20	2,414	11	71,462	47		
	1,895,000	769,9[illegible]2	533,844	18	245,273	16	[illegible]559	87	329,21[illegible]	[illegible]	2,486,668	34	135,639	26

VERMONT.

His Excellency Martin Chittenden, met the two branches of the Legislature of that State, on Saturday, 23d instant, and having taken the necessary oaths of office, delivered a Speech, replete with sound political doctrines, and pecularly appropriate to the present situation of our country. We shall endeavor to find room for it in our next paper.

THE FRENCH PRIVATEER SEIZED.

On Saturday last, pursuant to a warrant from the District Judge, (the Hon. DAVID HOWELL) the French Privateer CLEOPATRA, was taken possession of by the Marshal.—Her trial will take place at Providence on the 11th Nov.—We shall therefore abstain, for the present, from any further remarks upon this subject.

GEN. HARRISON'S SUCCESSES.

The official and detailed particulars of General Harrison's campaign up to the 9th of October, is given in the last National Intelligencer. It is very minute. Commodore Perry was one of the general's volunteer aids. It appears that our force was about 3000.—The following are extracts from the official despach, which is dated at Detroit:—

"I can give no satisfactory information of the number of Indians that were in the action, but they must have been considerably upwards of 1000.

"The number of our troops were certainly greater than that of the enemy, but when it is recollected that they had chosen a position that effectually secured their flank, which it was impossible for us to turn, and that we could not present to them a line more extended than their own, it will not be considered arrogant to claim for my troops the palm of superior bravery.

"I left the army before an official return of the prisoners, or that of the killed and wounded was made out. It was however ascertained that the former amounts to six hundred and one regulars, including 25 officers Our loss is seven killed, and twenty-two wounded, five of which have since died. Of the British troops, twelve were killed, and twenty-two wounded. The Indians suffered most—thirty-three of them having been found upon the ground, besides those killed on the retreat. On the day of the action, six pieces of brass artillery were taken, and two iron twenty-four pounders the day before. Several others were discovered in the river, and can easily be procured. Of the brass pieces, three are the trophies of our revolutionary war, that were taken at Saratoga and York, and surrendered by General Hull. The number of small arms taken by us and destroyed by the enemy, must amount to upwards of five thousand: most of them had been ours, and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the River Rasin, and Col. Dudley's defeat. I believe that the enemy retain no other military trophy of their victories than the standard of the 4th regiment—They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 41st regiment into the field, or it would have been taken."

Official Letters,

We have not room, this day, for the Official Letters of General *Harrison*, and Commodore *Chauncey*. They are well written, and justify the high expectations which have been formed of the talents and bravery of these distinguished officers.

Extract of a letter, dated Burlington, Oct. 24, evening.

"Gen. Hampton, has marched from the four Corners *directly north*. This is a fact, as Mr. ——has just come from Chatauguy." [It is supposed General Wilkinson's Army moved just before. Some think it was descending the St. Lawrence.]

Died,

On Monday the 25th inst. SAMUEL ELAM, Esq. of Portsmouth, aged 63 years.——There were few gentlemen in this country more known and esteemed than Mr. ELAM.—His hospitality, (the smallest of his virtues,) had rendered his name celebrated, while his real benevolence and philanthropy had endeared him to the hearts of all—the poor and the rich, the stranger and the resident

Mr. ELAM was favoured by the kindness of Providence with an ample fortune, and the business of his life was to distribute an overflowing income in the channels of private benefit and public utility.—He was a native of Leeds, in England, but had resided, for the most part, since his early youth, in the United States, and from the Peace of 1783, in the State of Rhode-island. He was adopted by the Legislature of that State in 1784 as a naturalized Citizen, and possessed of the fairest claims to public confidence, he soon was promoted to the public honours of the country.——He served the town of Portsmouth many years as its Representative in the General Assembly, and was afterwards advanced to a seat in the Senate of the State.—As a public man he was ardent, active, and useful. Most dininterestedly devoting his whole time, and engaging with all his heart, in his allotted portion of public business.

To literary institutions, he was a liberal benefactor.—One Academy, in the State, which bears his name, owes its origin, and almost all its funds, to his exertions and liberality. Another, under the care of the Society of Friends, in a neigbouring State, is greatly indebted to his kindness.—The University in this State, of which he was a Trustee, acknowledges him as one of its most generous patrons;—and many of the literary and scientific institutions throughout the United States, lose in him an annual and munificent contributer.

Though not actually a resident in this town, he was closely connected with it, and felt a lively interest in its concerns, and exerted himself to promote its prosperity.—As President of the Newport Insurance Company, and the Rhode-Island Union Bank, he had made himself eminently useful; and to these institutions his loss will be irreparable.

Mr. ELAM was a member of the Society of Friends, and without a tincture of bigotry, to their principles and doctrines he was steadily attached.—He is gone, with the prayers of good men, to meet the reward of a good conscience; to join in the service of that Master, "whose service is perfect freedom;" and to taste of the joys of that love "that exceedeth all price."

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Oct. 30, 1813.

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, Spanish brig Vera Cruzano, 21 days from Havanna, with sugar, bound to New-Haven.—On Friday, off Montaug, was boarded by the Orpheus frigate, who endorsed the Register, declaring all the ports in the Sound blockaded.

Arrived yesterday, Swedish brig Oscar, Wilkee, 65 days from Gottenburgh, with iron.—7 sail of Swedish vessels sailed the day before for this port and Boston.—Oct 6th, was boarded by the Bermudian privateer Dart, who robbed the supercargo of a gold watch, and 50 dollars.—On Thursday, off Block-Island, was boarded by the Loup Cervier, the Orpheus frigate in co.

Same day, ship Milwood, Congdon, 16 days from Norfolk.—The Milwood sailed by permission, with a cargo of coal for the New-York Hospital, but was drove out of Lynnhaven bay in a gale, with the loss of cables and anchors, and obliged to put into this port.

The privateer brig Yankee, of Bristol, from a cruise of 7 weeks, passed this harbour yesterday afternoon.—We learn she has captured nine prizes, and has on board a quantity of Dry Goods.

No enemy's ships have been in sight from this town, for several days past.

NEW-HAVEN, OCT. 26.

By the Spanish schooner Jove, Capt. Palaea, from Carthagena, (Spanish Main) arrived at New-London, last Sunday, in 26 days, the following extract from the Jamaica Royal Gazette, is received—giving some intelligence of the United States frigate Essex, which has been cruising in the Southern Ocean for a number of months past:—

Postscript to the Royal Gazette.—

"At length we have received accounts of the United States frigate Essex, Capt Porter, which has so long been considered missing. She anchored at Lima on the 5th of April, having in charge two Southseamen, her prizes, and shortly after proceeded on a cruise off the Gallapagos Islands. On the 28th of April she captured the English ships Georgiana, Petts: Policy, Bomman: and Montezuma, Baxter. On the 28th May she also made prize of the ships Atlantic, Myer, and Greenwich, Shuttleworth. Shortly after, Capt. Porter had the Georgiana fitted out as a vessel of war"

In addaition to the above, we are informed by the supercargo of the Jove, that the Essex had on board, Specie to the amount of 4 or 5,000,000 of dolls. This information was given to our informant by Capt Baxter, of the ship Montezuma, who arrived at Carthagena before the Jove sailed from that port.

New Publication.

Just Published, and for Sale by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

THE SYLPHS OF THE SEASONS, and other Poems, by WASHINGTON ALLSTON—Price $1.

Also, just received

THE AMERICAN KALENDAR, and ARMY and NAVY REGISTER, for 1813.—Corrected to the 1st of July.—Price 50 Cents.

Oct. 30, 1813.

Sale at Auction.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 5th, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at Stevens's Wharf.

THE Portuguese built Brig *San Joze Triumph*, nearly 90 tons burthen.—This vessel was captured and condemned at Sierra Leone, and arrived some weeks since as a British Cartel from Africa; she is built of teak wood, and is esteemed a very fine vessel.

Newport, Oct. 29.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of imported DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season.—*Also*, an extensive assortment of American manufactured Goods, consisting of common and fine Broadcloths, vestings, union cloths for pantaloons, olive and black plain velvets, ginghams, 4-4 and 7-4 shawls, fine white jean, bedticks from 3s to 5s6 per yard, 2000 yards shirtings from No. 8 to 45, 5-4 sheetings some very fine, 3-4 & 4-4 checks, every kind of Cotton yarn of a superior quality, cotton threads of various colours, 400 yards cotton and wool flannel, 400 yards brown towcloth, 30 doz yarn hose, all of which will be sold, as low for cash as can be purchased in this state.

Just received, An assortment of elegant imitation Shawls.

N. B—All those whose Accounts and Notes have been standing more than six months, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

Newport, Oct. 29.

Flaxseed wanted.

FOR which the highest market price will be given, if immediate application is made to

GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-street.

Newport, Oct. 27.

For New-York,

THE Sloop EXPRESS. For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN WOOD.

Newport, Oct. 30.

TWELVE Pi[illegible]ces 4th proof Cognac BRANDY, of the Viper's Cargo, just received and for sale by

RICHMOND & ROGERS.

Newport, Oct. 29.

Spanish Nature Displayed.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale,

Price 6 in two handsome octavo volumes.)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By *Don Manuel de Torres*, and *L. Hargous*, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodical Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of vessels, in particular, this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months.]

June 19, 1813.

Notice.

THE Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of HENRY BULL, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.—All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to call immediately and receive their pay, and all those who are indebted to them, to make payment to HENRY BULL, who is hereby authorized for that purpose.

HENRY BULL,
S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Oct. 8.

The *Grocery, Auction & Commission Business*, will be continued by HENRY BULL, at his Store, No. 19, Market-square, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Wightman.

SALT.

THREE Thousand Bushels Lisbon SALT, for sale by

C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport, August 7.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 141, Thames-Street.

HAS just received a new assortment and a great variety of SHOES, among which are Roman sandals and Grecian slippers, laced, plain, and trimmed do. of every fashionable kind and colour; men's fine shoes and pumps; women's, misses and children's morocco and leather shoes, of almost every description; men's low priced lined and bound shoes and pumps, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms; also, a good assortment of trunks, morocco and binding skins, boot soals, webbing and cord; Italian paste blacking, invented by an Italian chemist in Rome; this incomparable blacking is beautiful in its appearance, and softening and useful to the leather; one canister of this blacking will last as long again as any other of the same price, and is used with one fourth part of the labour.—*Also for sale*, 25 kegs of Negro-head Tobacco.

Newport, July 31.

Samuel J. Potter,

Has just received, in addition to his former stock.

FOUR Cases elegant Boston HATS of a superior quality, and newest fashion.—*Likewise*, A few dozen youth's black and drab *Beavers*, all of which he will sell unusually cheap.

Newport, July 30.

VICE-CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL.

Boston, August 7, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Masters of Portuguese vessels arriving in any of the ports of *Massachusetts, Rhode-Island & New-Hampshire*, that it is required of them immediately to report themselves at this Office, and to forward their ships papers, to be held until they are again ready for sea.

SIMEON S. GOODWIN,
Vice-Consulate of Portugal.

N. B.—Such as arrive in the ports of Rhode-Island, will call on Messrs. *John H. Wheelwright & Samuel Lopez*, No. 51, Thames-street, Newport, and leave their papers to be forwarded to me.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. Cotton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private sale.—All cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, nd the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia CORN.
189 do. Calivant Peas.
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do. Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks.
13 M. Shingles.

Newport, April 23.

Sperm Candles.

SEVEN Hundred Boxes Spermaceti CANDLES, for sale by

THOMAS CARLILE,
Whitman's Buildings.

Providence, July 2.

Silas Dean,

Has for ale at his stores on the Wharf

20 Hhds. Muscovada SUGAR.
30 Bbls. do. Do.
300 do. pickled Herring.
10 hhd. sweet flavor'd RUM.
1100 Bushels Corn.
20 hhd. Lime.

Newport, July 1.

David Rodman,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed from his old stand, to the shop No. 109, next south of James Center's, where he has for sale, a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, many of which are of his own manufacture.—In the room, back of the shop, he carries on the Boot and Shoe-making business, for which purpose he employs several good workmen, and intends keeping a supply of the best materials.

BOOTS of the various kinds, made in a superior manner, at short notice.

Newport, 8th of 9th mo. 1813.

Prime Beef.

FIFTY Barrels prime BEEF, in excellent order, for Sale by

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 6

FOR SALE,

SIX Hundred wt. of Merino and common WOOL.—Apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD

Newport, August 12.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, in good repair, in one of the pleasantest situations in Newport.—Rooms furnished if wanted.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 12.

FOR SALE,

THE staunch fast-sailing Ship PACKET, burthen 307 Tons, lying at Stevens's wharf.—For Inventory, and further particulars, enquire of

RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport, August 19.

TO LET,

THE Shop occupied by *B. S. Tisdale & Co.* and possession given in Sept. next—Also, the Shop adjoining, in Mill-street. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, apply to

MARY MUMFORD.

Newport July 29.

FOR SALE,

And possession given 25th March next.

A FARM lying in South-Kingstown, containing 150 Acres, with two dwelling-houses, barn and crib.—Said Farm is well-proportioned for ploughing, mowing and pasturing, and is well wooded and watered.—The Farm will be sold reasonable, and terms made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to ROBERT STANTON, living on the premises.

South-Kingstown, Oct. 2.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

46 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
22 barrels }
134 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

2000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Attention!

All Patriotic Young Men,

WHO are disposed to serve their Country, and to enter the ranks of the 40th Regiment of Infantry, under the Act of July 5th 1813, are requested to repair to the Rendezvous in NEWPORT.

The unprincipled attack on HAMPTON must rouse the spirit of every true friend to his country, and must prove the necessity of a commanding defence at every point. That enemy who will not revere your Wives and Daughters is more brutal than the Savage, his unprincipled warfare must and will arouse a patriotic pride and ambition in the breast of every noble and generous mind, to avenge their Country's wrongs on such a dastardly foe.

The Subscriber offers to those patriotic Citizens, who are disposed to enlist during the War,

16 Dollars Bounty,

24 Dollars advance pay, and

8 Dolls per month, regular wages

Warm Clothing—Good Rations—And at the end of the War,

160 Acres of Land.

Application may be made to Lieut. ROBERT CARTER, at FAIRTOWN, (Mass.) —Lieut. JOHN PARROTT, at Providence, or to

JAMES PERRY,
Capt. 40th Reg. U. S. Infantry.

Newport, Oct. 14.

E. TREVETT,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that his *Day School* is reduced, by his having dismissed a number of free scholars; he therefore solicits public patronage, and assures those who may please to employ him, that the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.—He will receive one class of small boys for the first rudiments.

N. B.—His *Evening School* commenced on Monday evening last.

Newport, Sept. 30.

BY THE TOWN-COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

In Council-Chamber, Sept. 30th, 1813.

RESOLVED, *and Ordered*, That no Seamen belonging to any vessel now lying in this port, or which may hereafter arrive therein, shall be permitted to leave such vessel, to be on shore in this Town, after the hour of eight in the evening. And all such seamen found in the streets after that hour, shall be immediately taken up and secured by the Town-Watch, to be dealt with according to law.

And be it further resolved, That the Masters of all such vessels shall be responsible for any breach of this regulation, by any seaman or seamen under their controul.

By Order,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk*

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Exeter, one mile from Exeter hollow, and 5 miles from Wickford, containing 150 acres of excellent Land, with a large two story Dwelling-House, barn and corn house. Said Farm is well proportioned for ploughing, pasturing and wood land.—For further particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, living on the premises, or to CALEB ARNOLD.

Scituate, Sept. 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being appointed Administrator upon the administered estate of *Hannah Easton*, late of Newport, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate, or having any demands against the same, are requested to call and settle the same with

GEORGE P. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, Oct. 2.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Garrison of FORT WOLCOTT on the 13th inst. ASA HALL, a private Soldier of the 1st U S Regiment of Artillerists, 27 years old, 5 feet and 8 inches high, dark eyes, dark hair and dark complexion; born in Dracut. (Mass.)—Whoever will apprehend the above mentioned Deserter, shall receive the Reward, and all reasonable expences incurred in his apprehension will be paid.

J. F HEILEMAN *Commanding*
Fort Wolcott, Oct. 15, 1813.

New Publications.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale, at their Book and Stationary Store, a number of New Publications, among them are the following, viz:—

THE *Mirror of the Graces*; or the English lady's costume.

Sarah, or the exemplary wife, by Mrs. Rowson.

The *Lay of the Scottish Fiddle*; a tale of Havre de Grace.

Rose and Emily; or, sketches of youth, by Mrs. Roberts.

Intercepted Letters; or, the twopenny post bag.—To which are added, trifles reprinted, by Thomas Brown.

The *Post-Captain.*

Forest of Montalbano: a novel, by the author of "the Romance of the Pyrenees."—4 volumes.

Moral and political truth, or reflections suggested by reading history and biography, by Jacob Franklin Heston.

Life of the late Rev. George Whitefield.

Also a few more copies of

An Account of the Funeral Honors bestowed on the remains of Capt. LAWRENCE and Lieut. LUDLOW; with the Eulogy pronounced on the occasion, by the Hon. JOSEPH STORY. To which is prefixed, a statement of the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon, with relative Documents, and Biographical and Poetical Notices.—Price 50 Cents.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,

FIFTY Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And a supply of Burbank's superfine LETTER-PAPER, at $ 5 per Ream.

Sept. 18, 1813.

Paints, Window Glass, Ship-Chandlery, Hard Ware, &c.

Peter Grinnell & Son

Nearly opposite the Providence Bank, offer for Sale,

FOURTEEN tons English white Lead; Painters' colours of every description, dry or ground in oil; window glass of every size, and different qualities; large crate glass, which may be cut to any pattern; emery, different numbers; Russia and American glue, chalk, rosin, gums and varnishes; gold, silver and brass leaf; linseed, lamp and whale oil; spirits of turpentine; sheet and pig lead; lines and twine, a great variety; painters and weavers brushes; a great variety of articles for cotton manufactures and weavers; a small assortment of Hard ware; Looking-Glasses, with elegant gilt and mahogany frames; dressing-glasses; elegant clock Dials, and Willards patent Time-Pieces, at the manufacturer's prices; with every article usually called for, in a Paint or ship-chandlery store.

Gilt Frames of various patterns made for Looking-Glasses, embroidery and pictures, of every description; Sign Painting, &c.

Providence, August 23.

TO LET,

THE House and Shop, No. 6, Market-square.—Possession given the 21st of Oct.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
No. 105, Thames-street.

Newport, Oct. 8.

TO LET

THE Dwelling-House in Spring-street (corner of Golden-hill) formerly belonging to John Greene, deceased.—The house is pleasantly situated, and has a good garden, and a well of water.—For further particulars, enquire of

SAMUEL I. GREENE.

Who has for sale, An excellent Cow

Newport, Oct. 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of *Samuel Bissell*, of West-Greenwich, having taken upon himself that trust, requests all persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Samuel Bissell*, to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

DAVID BISSELL, *Executor.*

North-Kingstown Sept. 23.

William White,

Has for sale,

50 Hhds. best retailing MOLASSES
40 bbls. superfine Philadelphia Flour
10 half-bbls. do. do. Do.
20 barrels Rye Flour.
4 Pipes country Gin.

Newport, August 7.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time; containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

New Albany.

THIS Town, just laid out with spacious streets, public square, market, &c. is situated on the banks of the Ohio River, at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the Falls, in the Indiana Territory, affords a beautiful and commodious harbor. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the Western Country—The bank adjoining the river is high and not subject to inundations. At the distance of 660 feet back is a second rise of about 20 feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river.—There is a sufficient number of excellent and never failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants. This advantage, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant water—being sufficiently distant below the Falls to avoid the fogs, and any noxious exhalement arising therefrom in the warm season; and the wind generally blowing up at that time, are sufficient reasons to induce a belief of the healthfulness of the situation. The advantages New-Albany has in point of trade, are perhaps unrivalled by any on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the Territory, and may export and import while the river is low, and the markets good, as well as when the water is high.—From the vast quantity of excellent ship-timber, the great abundance of iron ore, within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed that this will be one of the best ports in the United States for the building of vessels, as well as the loading them. The erection of a saw mill to go by steam, is contemplated this fall, and a grist and flour mill next summer.

Lots will be Sold at Auction on the 1st Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one-fourth ready money, and the remainder at three annual instalments, to be secured by deed of trust, or otherwise—One fourth part of each payment to be paid into the hands of trustees, (to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to Five Thousand Dollars; the interest of which, to be applied to the use of Schools in the Town, for the use of its inhabitants forever.

Manufactures of iron, cotton, hemp, wool &c. is much wanted, as is all kinds of mechanism.

THE PROPRIETORS.

New Albany, July 8th, 1813.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of AARON CHASE, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims to either of us at our respective dwellings, within the time aforesaid.

RICHARD MITCHELL } *Com'rs both of*
ELISHA ALLEN, } *Middletown.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS DENNIS, Newport } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN WEAVER, Portsmouth, }

Portsmouth, Sept. 13, 1813.